Part One.

Pages 1-8.

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BRASH BAYARD.

He is Censured by an Almost Overwhelming Vote

OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

For the Delivery of Bitter Partisan Addresses

WHILE THE REPRESENTATIVE

Of the United States Government at a For eign Court-Willis, of Delaware, Lashes American Suobs and Sychophants who Worship at the Feet of the Aristocracy and Royalty of the Old World-Eight Country-Loving Democrats Vote with the Republicans-Bayard Refuses to Talk on the Subject.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 20. The house to-day, after three days of debate, adopted a resolution censuring Thomas F. Bayard, ex-secretary of state. now ambassador to the court of 8t. James, for utterances delivered in an address to the Boston, England, grammar school, and in an address before the Edinburgh, Scotland, Philosophical Institute last fall. The vote stood 180 to 71 in favor of the first resolution and 131 to 59 in favor of the second. Five Republicans broke away from party lines and voted against the resolution of censure and six Democrats voted for it. All the Republicans and eight Dem-

Republicans broke away from party lines and voted against the resolution. All the Republicans and eight Democrats voted for it. All the Republicans and eight Democrats voted for the second resolution. Mr. Willis, a Republican from Mr. Bayard's state, made a speech in opposition to the first resolution and Mr. Bayard state, made a speech in opposition to the first resolution and Mr. Balley (Dem., Texas), not only endersed the resolutions but declared that a man who delivered such utterances as Mr. Bayard had at Boston was "unworthy to represent the United States anywhere and at any time."

There was a report about the house after the resolutions had been adopted that Ambassadar Bayard would resign, but close friends of the administration asserted positively that there was absolutely no foundation for the rumors, which they did not hesitate to ridicule. The resolutions adopted after reciting the objectionable portions of Mr. Bayard's speech, were as follows:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the house of representatives that Thomas F. Bayard, ambassador of the United States to Great Britain, in publicly using the language above quoted has committed an offense against diplomatic propriety and an abuse of the privileges of his exalted position, which should make him the representative of the whole country and not of any political party. Such utterances were wholly inconsistent with that prudent, delicate and scrupulous reserve which he himself, while secretary of state, enjoined the country men who believe the country m

self, while secretary of state, diplication and diplomatic agents of the United States.

In one speech he affronts the great body of his countrymen who believe in the policy of protection. In the other apeach he offends all his countrymen who believe that Americans are capables of self-government. Therfore, as the immediate representative of the American people and in their name, we condemn and censure the said utterances of Thomas F. Hayard.

Rasolved further, That in the opinion of the house of representatives public speeches by our diplomats or consular officers abroad which display partisanish or which condemn any political party or party policy or organization of citizens in the United Staes are in direlection of the duty of such officers, impair their usefulness as public servants, and diminish the confidence which they should always command at home and abroad.

The house later considered the con-

which they should always command at home and abroad.

The house later considered the con-tested election case of Henoit vs. Boat-ner, for the Fifth Louisiana district, and the report of the majority declaring the seat vacant on account of fraud and intimidation at the election, was adopted, 131 to 58. Three Republicans voted for Boatner.

BAYARD CENSURED

By the House for His Partisan Utterances

in England. WASHINGTON, D. C., March 29.-The debate in the house on the resolu tion to censure Mr. Bayard, which has already occupied the attention of the house for two days, was resumed to-day under an agreement entered into yesterday to take a vote at 2 o'clock this aftenoon.

this afternoon.
Mr. Adams (Rep., Pa.), who was minister to Bruzil under the Harrison administration, favored the resolutions, and said Mr. Bayard's long service and commanding position as an American made his offense the more flagrant and

made his offense the laws reprehensible
Mr. Fairchild (Rep., N. Y.) took issue
with the majority of the foreign affairs
committee as to the character of Mr.
Rayard's offense, expressing regret that
the committee had not brought in articles of impeachment instead of cen-

Mr. Hutchison (Dem., Texas) said he would vote for the second of the resolutions, laying down the well established schemal principle that our representatives at foreign countries should abstain from partisan speeches, but he will not vote for the resolution that tensured Mr. Bayard by name.

Mr. Willis (Rep., Del.) was the first Republican to announce that he opposed becausing Mr. Bayard, like Mr. Hutchiston, he said he would be willing to vote for the second resolution, but he bould not vote for the resolution of censure. First, state pride would lead him

not vote for the resolution of cen-First, state pride would lead him ste against it. He respected Mr. rd as a man of force and distinc-He did not think, however, that etrayed any confidence when he that Mr. Bayard was a born aria-t, posing as a Democrat. His in-terest et al. 1 mature.

Denounced American Supbbery.

Proceeding Mr Willis drew the bers around him in throngs and arous great enthusiasm both on the floor and in the galleries by his culogy of the value of the birthright of his liberty, and his outspoken contempt for Ameri-can anoha, sycophants and simpletons who discredited their own country and can anobe, sycophants and simpletous who disoredited their own country and worshipped at the feet of the aristorace and royalty of the old world.

Mr. Turner (Dem., Ga.) closed the debate for the opposition to the resolutions in a strong fear mindtes' speech. His theme, like that of Mr. Bayard's at Edinburgh, would, he said, be "individual freedom, the germ of national prosperity and progress"—a theme worthy of that noble chevaller. With untempt he described the triumphant Republican party turning away from its duty to visit its wrath and indignation on a member of his party for a tividal act. What a predigy! What an exiloit in political. The question was not whether Mr. Bayard hal violated food taste id his address, but whether it was in good toute for the house of representatives to condemn him for what he had done. Like Mr. Tucker yesterday, he paid an eloquent tribute to Mr. Rayard for his services to the gouth in the days of her deepair, and

he then proceeded to recall again the Chandler interview, and the charges of levying on the protected industries by the McKinley agents.

Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., Ohlo) tried valuely to interrupt Mr. Turner. "You have had your time," said Mr. Turner. "When you stood over the grave of General Schenck yesterday, defending him from the imputations against aim, you said not one word against these stories about the agents of the presidential candidate you favor. In the face of such a state of things, Mr. Speaker," he continued, "I ask if it is not a strange coincidence that the demonstration should follow the statement as the thunder follows the lightning." (Applause on the Democratic side.)

He Rings in Politics.

Speaking still of charges of political corruption he said the "addition" was ow going on, the "division and siwould come later. (Democratic

now going on, the "division and silence" would come later. (Democratic
laughter.)

After a few words by Mr. Newlands
(Nevada) in favor of the resolutions,
Mr. Hitt, chairman of the foreign affairs committee, yielded the remainder
of his time to Mr. Bailey (Dem., Texas),
who made a speech in favor of the resolutions. The Edinburgh speech might,
he said, be a breach of propriety, but it
did not warrant these resolutions of
censure. The Hoston, England,
speech, which characterises the people
of the United States as a violent people
was much more serious. It was a
breach of good taste and of diplomatic
eliquette and was an offense against
our common sense and sound and rugged patriotism. (Republican applatuse.)

An hundred years of quiet submission
to the laws repeised the charge that the
Americans were a violent people. Mr.
Bailey concluded by saying that a man
who would express such utterances as
those of Mr. Bayrad at Boston was "unworthy to represent this country anywhere or at an-time." (Loud and long
Republican applatuse.)

At the conclusion of Mr. Bailey's remarks Mr. Hitt asked for a vote. At
the request of Mr. Willis the vote was
taken separately on the resolutions. On
the first resolution to censure Mr. Bayard in the name of the American people;
the second condemned in general terms
the delivery of partian speeches by our
foreign representatives. The second
resolution was adopted 191 to 59. Nine
Democrats voted for this resolution and
no Republicans against it. The Democrats were Allen, Miss.; Bailey, Texas;
Cummings, New York; Hutchison, Texass; Layton, Ohio; Owens, Kentucky;
Pendieton. Texas; Sorg, Ohio, and
Stokes, North Carolina. On motion of
Mr. Dingley (Rep., Me.) the house decided that when it abjourns to-day it
be to meet on Monday next.

London, March 20.—The representa-

Bayard Has Nothing to Say.

LONDON March 20 .- The representa LONDON, March 20.—The representa-tive of the Associated Press called at the United States embassy to-night to in-quire whether Mr. Bayard desired to say anything for publication regarding the vote of censure passed by the bouse of representatives at Washington. Mr. Bayard, however, announced that he did not desire to talk on the matter.

LONDON, March 21.-The Standard LONDON, March 21.—The Standard, in commenting upon the censure of the United States ambassador, Mr. Bayard, by the house of representatives at Washington, asserts that the grievance was ridiculously exaggerated, and it trusts that for the sake of preserving the friendly conduct of the Venezuela dispute Mr. Bayard will ignore the vote. "Although he might naturally desire to free himself from official control," says the editorial, "and throw himself into the controversy at home, so as to get revenge on his opponents who have taken ungenerous advantage of a very slight breach of decorum."

WANT RECIPEOCITY.

Many Replies Received by the Ways and

Means Committee.
WASHINGTON, March 29,—General cial and manufacturing interests of the call and manuacturing interests of the country to the circular letters addressed to them by the ways and means sub-committee on reciprocity and commercial treaties, inviting expressions of opinion from them as to the advisability of endeavoring to renew the reciprocity agreements made with many foreign countries under the terms of the Mc-Kinley tariff act. The replies so far received number seventy-nine, including the largest manufacturing concerns cast of the Mississippi river, and those most heavily interested in the export trade. There is an unquestionable preponderence of desire for the renewal of the reciprocity agreements noted in the replies, and in many cases the writers cite figures to show the great diminution in their export trade that has followed the repeal of the provision of the law under which these agreements existed.

These great commercial organizations. country to the circular letters addressed

iated.

Three great commercial organizations are on the committee's list of correspondents, and all of them are recorded as most emphatically favoring reciprocity. They are the Millers' Association, of Milwaukee, C. A. Pillsbury, presi-

ity. They are the Millers' Association, of Milwaukee, C. A. Pillsbury, president; the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce and Merchants' Exchage, and the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce.

Of the seventy-nine replies, sixty-four are strongly in advocacy of a renewal of the reciprocity agreements, as they were under the McKinley act; three are opposed to anything in the nature of reciprocity or that contemplates discrimination in trade with the world; four are inclined to favor a qualified kind of reciprocity agreement, and four are not responsive to the direct questions of the committee and merely take advantage of the opportunity to ventilate some private grievances.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 23.—A very stringent bill to prevent the carry-ing of obscene literature and articles for indecent and immoral use from one state or territory to another was to-shap considered to be reported to the bouse any express company or other common carrier for inter-state transportation any obsecute matter or article for procuing an abortion or preventing conception or adapted for any immoral use, or notice of how such articles may be obtained. A penalty of not more than five years imprisonemnt and \$5,000 fine is provided.

The Milliken Case

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The pro-cedings of the closing day of the Milli-cen trial opened with the concluding peech by District Attorney Birney the urged that all the evidence shows at Milliken entered the house with the object of committing rape on Miss Pullios.

The jury retired and at half-past even this evening, a verdict not having seen reached/ was locked up until 10 felock in the morning.

Henott-Hontner Contest.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The con-erted election case of Henoit-Boatner, from the Fifth district of Louisiana, yas brought up in the house to-day and he majority resolution declaring the eat vacant was then adopted without

Plitshurgh Pool Tourney.

PHEADURGH, Pa., March 20.—In the second night's play of the Clearwater-Keogh championship tourney, twenty-seven frames were played, resulting Clearwater 198, with four scratches;

NEBRASKA SOLID

For the Great Champion of American Industries.

AN AGREEMENT WAS REACHED

After an All Day Conference on the Matter of Delegates

BETWEEN MANDERSON'S FORCES

nd the Priends of Ex-Governor McKin ley, by which the Senator's Supporters Agree to Withdraw All Opposition to the Selection of a McKinley Delegation to the St. Louis Convention-The Manderson Headquarters to be Closed.

OMAHA, Neb., March 20 .- After an animated conference which lasted all day an agreement was reached between the Manderson and McKinley forces of Nebraska by which the supporters of General Manderson agree to withdraw all opposition to the selection of a Mc-Kinley delegation to the Republican national convention. In return for this concession, the McKinley people bind themselves to present the name of General Manderson to the convention un less in their judgment it is apparent that McKinley will be nominated.

that McKinley will be nominated.

The McKinley side issued this proclamation: "It is understood between the persons representing Hon. Charles F. Manderson and the committee acting as friends and supporters of Hon. William McKinley and in behalf of the McKinley Club, that the delegation from Nebraska to the national convention shall be composed of sixteen original McKinley men and that the Manderson headquarters will be closed."

Manderson's many friends in Nebraska are not disposed to believe that McKinley will be the choice of the convention.

SPEAKER REED REFUSES

To Enter as a Candidate in the Allegheny

County Primaries.
PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 20.—In a letter to Hon. Thomas B. Reed recently. H. D. W. English, of this city, stated that it was proposed by the Republican county committee to submit the names of McKinley and Quay to the voters of of McKinley and Quay to the voters of Allegheny county in order that they might have a chance to show their preference for presidential candidates, and suggesting that as he had many warm friends in this county his name should be submitted as well. This morning Mr. English received the fol-lowing reby:

morning Mr. English received the following reply:

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 18, 1596,

H. D. W. English, Esq., Flittsburgh:

My Dear Sir:—I have not the slightest desire to have my name submitted in the way you suggest. While I might have been glad of an opportunity under other circumstances, under the present I would not. In no state where there is a candidate have any friends of mine interfered with local wishes, nor will they without my consent. I am very much obliged to you for the personal kindness involved in your suggestion, and have very pleasant memories of your previous kindness.

Yours very truly.

Yours very truly. T. B. Reed.

Platt Delegates Defeated.

Platt Delegates Deteated.

NEW YORK, March 20.—The Republican convention of the Fifth congressional district (Brooklyn) elected Mayor F. W. Wurster and E. J. Kattenbach delegates to the state convention. In four of the five Brooklyn districts, the Worth wing of the party there, which in general is affiliated with the Platt element in state politics, was defeated. There were no instructions on presidential candidates.

A Quny Man Chosen.

CHESTER, Pa., March 20.—The Delaware county Republican convention has re-nominated Congressman J. B. Robinson, and endorsed him as a candidate for United States senator to succeed Mr. Cameron. Judge Thomas J. Clayton, a Quay man, was chosen as delegate to the St. Louis convention.

Preference of Maryland Republicans ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 22.—A poll of the legislature shows that Reed has thirty-seven supporters for the presidency, McKinley twenty-six, Allison nine, Morton five, Theodore Roosevolt two, Robert Lincoln one and Harrison

Littleton Dovener Club.

LITTLETON, W. Va., March 20.— This evening the Dovener club of J. 1. -ton met, reorganized and elected officers for the coming campaign.

ELECTION OF SENATORS

Directly by the People-Proposed Amend

WASHINGTON, March 20,-Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, to-day reported to the senate from the elections committee the joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution, providamendment to the constitution, providing for the election of senators by the direct votes of the people. The committee, says the accompanying report, has approached the subject of the proposed change in the method of electing senators with a full appreciation of the gravity of the subject and of the importance of the public interests involved. The objections that are raised to the proposed change are discussed very fully. The amendment, it is held, does not in the slightest degree trench upon the system upon which our government is founded.

The objection is not tenable that any proposed change in the mode of electing senators can be properly regarded as an attempt to deprive the states, respectively as states, in their sovereign or political capacity, of their legal representation in the senate. It proposes a change in the mode—only this and nothing mere—by which the states respectively, and the people thereof, shall choose their representatives in the senate.

Why? asks the report, are not the

ate. Why? asks the report, are not the people, the qualified electors of a state the proper mouthpiece of the state in the election of senators. And if entitled to speak, then why not directly and for themselves, and not through their representatives in state legislatures? One weighty and principal objection to the present system of electing the process.

power and right of the individual voter is hedged about and circumseribed, his will is manacled, his voiltion paralyzed, he cannot vote for his choice. It carries with it the implication that the people, the qualified voters, are, for some reason, untit for the full exercise of the elective franchise.

Again it is held that the proposed amendment is an enlargement of the right of suffrage on the part of those entitled to its exercise under existing laws, and it tends to render impossible the use of improper methods to influence senatorial elections. While it is possible that the inducements of a

wealthy and unscrupulous aspirant for senatorial honors may reach and influence the majority of a small hody in the legislature, such a thing would be impossible were the decision left to the great mass of voters.

Another unanswerable objection the committee finds to the present system of electing senators is the great length of time frequently consumed in the election and the consequent distraction of the legislative minds from business, to say nothing of the strife, ill-feeling and contention that too often follow in the wake of such contests.

Another vital objection to the present system is that in the election of the members of the legislature when such legislature has, as one of its duties, the selection of a senator, is that every consideration is lost sight of except the solitary one of how candidates if elected will vote on the question of the senatorship. Public opinion, it is argued, demands is loud and emphatic; pronounced as it is imperative; earnest, as it seems to be, almost unanimous among the great masses of the people.

The tendency of public opinion, the report concludes, is to disparage the senate and depreciate its dignity, its usefulness, its integrity, its power. If there is any cause for this tendency in the public mind it should be removed without delay. The adoption of the amendment will remove prejudices now existing which are rapidly becoming deeply and dangerously fastened upon the public mind, will dissipate all cause, excuse and pretext for unjust criticism, and will tend to elevate the character, educate the district and present the dist excuse and pretext for unjust criticism, and will tend to elevate the character, advance the dignity, and increase the usefulness of the senate.

. VENEZUELAN BOUNDARY.

regotiations with Great Britain Said to Have Been Resnured. WASHINGTON, D. C., March 20.—No

denial is made in official circles here of the fact that direct negotiations with Great Britain respecting the Venezuclan boundary dispute have been re-sumed by our state department, at the point where they were left by the exchange of the notes of Secretary Olney change of the notes of Secretary Olney and Lord Salisbury of last July and last November respectively. Lord Salisbury had the last word, according to the published correspondence, and the sending of the special message to Congress by President Cleveland had the effect of delaying a response to Lord Salisbury's note, but did not relieve our state department of the necessity of fulfilling the obligation to reply eventually.

filling the obligation to reply eventually.

It is believed hree that not only has this response been made, but that other exchanges followed, principally through the medium of Ambassador Bayard at London and that once more the negotiations are running along in excellent temper, with fair prospects of a satisfactory termination. There is a determined refusal here to speak of the details of the project now under discussion between the three nations, (for there is reason to believe that Venezuela is being consuited at every step by our own government), but from a consideration of the positions of Secretary Olney and Lord Salisbury last autumn, it may be fairly surmised that the main effort now is to agree upon some limitation of the extent of the territory to be thrown into arbitration or direct negotiation, and a compromise is looked for between the Schemburgk line, representing the extreme concessions which Geres Beitsig has been willing for between the Schemburgk line, representing the extreme concessions which Great Britain has been willing to make heretofore, and the Essequibo, which marked the widest claim of the Venezuelan government to jurisdiction. It may be assumed with reasonable certainty that once such an agreement is reached as to this limitation of the arbitration, the remainder of the task of arbitrating the title to the disputed tracts or of adjusting the matter by direct negotiations, while, perhaps, involving the consumption of much time, will not present particular difficulty or threaten to cause discord.

WAS IT THE COMET!

Peculiar Ariel Stranger Visits the Mountains of Kentneky. HINDMAN, Ky., March 20.—The people of this vicinity are very much ex-ercised over the report just received here that a large mass of stone and cinder-looking substance has fallen on the side of Pine mountain, which is located on Greasy Fork of the Kentucky river, about twenty-five miles from this place. Persons living in the vicinity say they were startled by a whirring sound, and then a crash. Large stones and chunks of black substance came rolling down the side of the mountain scattering in every direction for hundreds of yards along the valley. The house of Mrs. Hester Yates, on the mountain side, was demolished and the logs scattered in every direction. Mrs. Yates and family, consisting of several small children, were buried beneath the debris. The hard substance was overhalf buried in the mountain side but striking a solid rock had burst into hundreds of pieces. People for miles around have turned out and are now searching for the bodies of Mrs. Yates and her children. here that a large mass of stone and searching for the bodies of Mrs. and her children.

REVOLTERS REVOLT.

Salvation Army Lasties Object to the Color of the New Suit.

NEW YORK, March 20.-The young lady members of Ballington Booth's new army have been greatly excited

over the announcement that the uni-forms for God's American Volunteers would be of seal brown-color. When the samples of cloth were first brought to the room in the Bible house devoted to the trade department of the devoted to the trade department of Las new army, they wer sharply examined by the women. Then there were whis-perings, which grew louder and louder, until finally it broke out into open re-volt. The fair soldiers admitted that they had one worldly weakness left, and that was touched when they were asked to do a color so unbecomies.

and that was outlied when they was asked to don a color so unbecoming.

They were joined by the men, who said brown trousers would be more quickly ruined by kneeling in the streets than those of blue. After much deliberation. Commander Booth rescinded the order for the brown cloth, and his aides are now looking for suit-

Illizzard at Ogdensburg.

on the railroad have been abandon About twenty inches of snow has fall

Fire Canach by Water.

by a wind of almost hirricans velocity, spread to adjoining property and before the dames were brought under control, a loss aggregating \$70,000 had been done. The fire was caused by water which leaked through the roof of the lime shed and slacked the line.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., March 20.—A hurricane passed over Hart's creek valley, fifty miles south of here last night. Buildings were blown down and immense damage was reported. It was the heaviest wind ever known in this section.

WILL NOT RESIGN.

General Weyler Will Still Continue to Overrun Cuba.

SENOR CANOVAS TELEGRAPHS

That the Spanish Government Has Complete Confidence

IN HIS MILITARY CONDUCT.

He is Asked to Propose what He Thinks Most Suitable for the High National In . terests and for the Island of Cuba-Insurgents Burn Cabanas and Other Villages-The Spanish Capture a Lot of War Material Intended for the Insur-

HAVANA, March 20 .- Senor Canavo has telegraphed to Captain General Weyler expressing the reiterated and complete confidence of the government in him. With reference to the election he invites General Weyler to propose all that he thinks most suitable for the high national interest and for the island

high national interest and for the island of Cuba.

Eight trains left here yesterday loaded with troops and convoys and a repairing gang. This afternoon communication has been interrupted at Rincon, about ten miles south of here, by what cause is not known. The trains have not returned here and it is supposed that on their return as far as Rincon they found the line interrupted. On the road westward from Rincon to Guanajay in Pinar del Rio the insurgents have burned several culverts.

Twenty political prisoners have been brought here from Guines. The coastwise steamer Triton from Pinar del Rio, has also brought here as prisoners Francisco Vaides. Fernando Tirado, Modeste Gonzales and the leader Manuel Linares.

The insurgents have hanged Antonio Franco, a peaceful citizen, at Melena del Sur. The column of Col. Tore arrived at Melena and after a conference with Col. Caivert left immediately to fight the insurgents near that town.

WILL NOT RESIGN.

WILL NOT RESIGN.

Reports About Captain General Weyler Denied from Havans.

HAVANA, March 20 .- All reports that it is the intention of Captain General Weyler to resign are classed as untrue. Weyler to resign at a firm only prevails here between the captain general and the officers under his command. General Weyler enjoys the full confidence

eral Weyler enjoys the full confidence of the Spanish government and the officials here.

A detachment of troops under Cardenas, province of Matanzas, has captured 151 cases of amountion, nine cases of carbines, fourteen medical chests, twenty boxes of accourtements and two boxes of cartridge caps. These supplies, evidently intended for the insurgents, were found in three boats, which apparently belonged to some fill-bustering steamer off the coast.

There are four insurgent camps in the district of Cabanas, Pinar del Rio province, on the north coast, near Lasanimas river, in the hills at La Fruta Bonba, at El Rublo and at the plantation of La Luisa.

ba, at El Rubio and at the plantation of La Luisa.

Insurgents recently attacked a fort at Cabanas but the garrison made a gallant defense, and two gunboats were sent to the assistance of the soldiers. The warships bombarded the insurgents, who, in retreating, burned the town to the ground.

The inaurgents have also burned the village of Nombrede-Dios and have destroyed by fire several houses in the village of Baja. They have also burned many houses at Viajaca and Rio del Medlo where they also destroyed a number of warehouses.

In addition the insurgents have attacked a convoy of troops of provisions guarded by the Wadras battalion between Paso Real and Guane, province of Pinar del Rio; but they were repulsed with great loss.

The village of San Cayelano, province of Matanzas, has been burned by the insurgents.

A prominent autonomist leader named Mair is detained here by the police on a political charge.

It is now stated that the troops captured twenty-nine cases of Remington rifles at Varadero, near Cardenas, instead of nine cases of carbines, as previously reported.

A Spanish Capture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 20.-Senor Dupuy de Lome to-day received

HAVANA, March 20, 1896.—The de-tachment of Varadero, near Cardenas captured 150 boxes of ammunition for Hemington and Winchester rifles, nim boxes of cavalry rines, fourteen the boxes of medicines, twenty knapsack covered with oil cloth, two boxes of explosives and three boats.

(Signed) * WEYLER.

covered with oli cloth, two boxes of ex-plosives and three boats.

(Signed) WEYLER.

The Spanish minister is of the opinion that the war material mentioned is that of the Callazo expedition, which it is said, was shipped from Cedar Keys, in the schooner J S. Mailory, captured by the United States revenue cutters, released by the authorities at Tampa, and afterwards transferred somewhere near the southern coast of Florida to the steamer Three Friends.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 20.-The

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 29.—The cruiter Montgomery has returned to Fort Monree from target practice outside the capes, which sets at rest the story that she was endeavoring to head off the Bermuda, with General Garcia's party of Cubans aboard. The fact that none of the vessels of the North Atlantic squadron has been sent on this quest is regarded as evidence that the navy department does not believe it has authority to capture vessels which leave our ports under conditions similar to those surrounding the Bermuda case. Marderer Mees Surrenders.

TIFFIN, Ohlo, March 20.—The house in which John Mees took refuge last night after he had shot his wife and her sister, was guarded all night to prevent his escape, and this morning showed no indications of being occupied and the helief prevailed that the man had killed his aged father, who was in the building with him, and then took his own life. Sheriff VanNest and a number of policemen left here this morning determined to take Moes dead or alive. Mrs. Moes and her sister are seriously wounded, but the physicians my both may recover. Later, when Moes easy the posse of police he came from the house, threw down his arms and surrendered. Marderer Moes Surrenders.

SCRANTON, Pa., March 20.—Frank Kreagel, a Pole, aged thirty years, shot his wife four times last-night as a re-sult of a quarrel. He then committed suicide. Kreagel deserted his wife elev-en mouths ago and went to Kanaas City, returning last Saturday. The wo-man will probably recover.

CUBAN RESOLUTIONS

In the Schate-Test Vote Flows Growing Opposition to Them. WASHINGTON, D. C. March 20.—

Senator Morgan presented a new phase of the Cuban question to the senate shortly before the adjourtment to-night by offering a joint resolution declaring that a state of war exist in Cuba and recognizing the insure its as belligernts. The pending r concurrent while these would, if adopted, required and the signature.

The resolutions before celved an unexpected roll. Whr. Sherman sought to usual course of adjourn

usual course of adjourn urday, unless unanimous given to take the final v-ban question at a stated! The unanimous consent v-however, and the senate to adjourn over to-morro The vote was regarded.

made by Mr. Call, Copposition, and Mr. Call, Copposition, and Mr. Call, Coppositions, election contest came up to allow Mr. Allen, (Portunity to express his view. Dupont's claim. A numbills were passed.

The urgency felt in a The urgency felt in a Cuban question to a final ate was shown to-day by ment of the usual routine the immediate taking up resolutions. Having security to Mr. Allen, of Nebralis views on the claim of Mr. Allen contented that was not entitled to a seat without a certificate or crethe executive of the state a this was lacking, as in it

mr. Gorman moved th. Mr. Gorman moved that when the senate adjourned it be to Just on Monday. Mr. Sherman, in charge of the Cuban resolutions, objected on the ground that the senate should, in his opinion, sit to-morrow, unless the Cuban resolutions could be disposed of today or a suitable time fixed for taking a vote on them next week. Mr. Hale agreed with Mr. Gorman and urged for more time for the discussion of the Cuban question. After some discussion, Mr. Gorman's motion prevailed by a vote of 42 to 22.
Mr. Caffery (Dem., Ls.) then proceed-

Mr. Caffery (Dem., La.) then proceeded with his speech begun yesterday, opposing the Cuban resolutions. In response to a whispered inquiry by Mr. Platt, of Connecticut, who sat near him. Mr. Caffery said: "I say in response to an inquiry that we should not be engaged in denouncing on the floor of the senate the manner in which froeign governments conduct their own affairs. No. I protest against attacks on the character of foreign countries. I protest against those opthets, buried right est against these epithets, and left at Spain during t

and left at Spain during the debate in this chamber. I take no part in such denunciation, and I characterize it as entirely out of place and as not bestiting the dignity of the 8-nate of the United States."

Mr. Caffrey went on to urge that the resolutions were a gratuitions insult to Spain and amounted almost to war.

At 2:35 o'clock Mr. Caffrey concluded and Mr. Mills was recognized, but declined to take the floor at this time in order that those opposed might. Mr. Call then addressed the sense.

Mr. Call said there was no excuse for hesitation or doubt in the course of the government. At one point when Mr. Call was urging intervention Mr. Platt asked: "Suppose we suggest intervention."

Call was urging intervention Mr. Platt asked: "Suppose we suggest intervention and Spain does not accept it, then does the senator propose that we shall go to wag?"

"First let us make our declaration and see what effect that has," answered Mr. Call; "next let us repeal our neutrality laws and allow our brave boys and men, ready to risk their lives in the cause of freedom, an opportunity to do so. That will settle the question without a war and will settle it within two days."

do so. That will settle the question without a war and will settle it within two days."

Mr. Call read a letter recently received from a personal friend in Havana, telling of a blood massacre five miles from Havana on the 22d vil. It gave minute details of the slaughter of twenty and the imprisonment of seventeen Cubans. They were sacrificed in the streets of a suburb of Havana. Mr. Call vouched for the integrity of the writer of the letter, As to the threat of privateering. Mr. Call exclaimed: "What commerce have we to prey upon? Privateers can do us no harm, but there is no possibility of war."

Mr. Palmer took the floor on the Cuban resolutions, but postponed his remarks until Monday.

A resolution offered by Mr. Chandler was adopted for an inquiry by the naval committee of the desipability of building one naval turret howe an other.

During a lull in the process of pass-

other.

During a lull in the process of passing some unimportant bills, Mr. Morgan
introduced an important joint Cuban resolution.

Mr. Morgan asked that the resolution go over under the rules.

At 5:45 p. m. the senate adjourned until Monday.

A HOLY WAR.

The Khalifa Calls Upon Deryishes to En-roll Under His Bauser. LONDON, March 29.—A dispatch from Cairo says that the F halifa has proclaimed jehad (hely war) against

Egypt and has called all the Dervishe

capable of bearing arms to caroll unde

his banner.
The disputch adds that it is said that Ogman Digna is to leave K ssals a

eign affairs, Mr. George N. C swering aquestion in the hou mons this afternoon, said that mons this afternoon, said that the decision of the government to said Britist Expitian troops to Dougola was considerably influenced by a communication from Italy relative to the prospects of a dervish attack or Kassala and the effect it might have upon Eyp tian interests.

MASSOWAH, March 20.— The Der vishes made four attacks upon the Said derat Defice mear cassala of the 13th inst., but they were repulsed with loss Communication with cassala has been restored.

Curtailing the Bishop's Powers. dist Episconal conference todist Episcopal conference to-ed resolutions favoring chan-discipline giving conferences nominate presiding elders, a lowing the bishop to make-ments without the approval jority of the presiding elder

Six months ago we reittid a very choice new Krakauer Uprigh Plano it very choice new Krakauer Uprigh Plano it very choice new Krakauer Uprigh Plano it use it veaching vocal culture. Ow hat to his work in Pittsburgh, he was bligged to give up his class here. We offer the plano at a great bargain. Is it was used only one day in the week the plano is in every sonse of the word as some instrument.

F. W. BAUME it & CO.

THERE IS NO SPLIT

VOLUME XLIV-NUMBER 180.

In the Ranks of the Kanawha County Republicans.

THE SENSATIONAL STATEMENTS

Of the Democratic Press Nothing but an Iridescent Dream

OF THAT DEMORALIZED PARTY. The Friendly but Spirited Contest Be-

tween Major Eugene Dana and Shertff

Silman as Delegate to the St. Louis Convention Twisted into a Factional Pight. Both are McKinley Supporters-Desperperate Straits of the Disheartened Demecracy-The Approaching Convention of the State League. Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., March 22.— The fact that the Republican party of Kanawha county has never been in such good trim for a campaign as at present seems to be gall and wormwood to the Democracy, judging from the reports from this vicinity that have recently appeared in Democratic newspapers.

Kanawha now has more Republican clubs than the entire state had in the beginning of the campaign of 1894 and

beginning of the campaign of 1854 and there is scarcely one that does not begrupon its roll the name of more than ons who have heretofore been prominently known in the Democratic ranks.

The friendly, but spirited contest between Major J E Dana and Sheffir Peter Silman, candidates for delegate to St. Louis, and the desperate solong made on the Democratic side to create the impression that there is trouble in the Republican household, only go to prove that the Republication for Kanawha are thoroughly in earnest and feel that victory is certain in November.

Major Dana or Sherin Silman ever being anything other than Republicans. Any little discussions
that arise only mean the more
Republicans to fight the Democracy. The Republicans of Kanawha
are not fighting. They are only prepa-

Republicans to fight the Democracy. The Republicans of Kanawha are not fighting. They are only preparating.

The presidential perference of Mr. Dana and Mr. Silman are identical. Both feel a deep interest in the prosperity of West Virginia and the action of either at St. Louis will be in accordance with what he believes to be the wishes of a majority of the people of his state. The protection idea seems to overshadow all others and the people, irrespective of past party affiliations, are anxious to return to the prosperous times of the Harrison administration.

The Democratic leaders openly admit that they cannot unite their party, and have no issue upon which they can go before the people. Their only hope is to stir up dissensions in the Republican ranks, and wait patiently for something to "turn up" in their own favor. In the meantime they will, of course, be on the watch, and will not call to take advantage of every opportunity to turn something up.

It is said that some of Kanawha's prominent Democratic statesmen have been hoping to get some political thunder out of the school book bill passed by the last legislature, but have arrived at the conclusion that the least said about this matter the better for them.

News from all sections of the state indicates that the attendance at the league meeting will surpass the most sanguine expectations. Governor-Pradictly of Kentucky, will undoubtedly, be here. Hon. M. J. Doyling, secretary of the national league, is also expected. The presence of Senator Elkins and the state is almost certain. It is probable will add his presence to the occasion.

Window Glass Trade Meeting, purposed the conclusion.

Window Glass Trade Meeting.

Window Glass Trade Meeting.

PHTTSBURGH. Pa., March 20.—A meeting of the Window Glass Manafacturers is called to assemble at Celumbus, Ohlo, to discuss matters affecting their interest. It is understood that one of the most important questions which will be discussed at the meeting will be the advisability of establishing southern agencies in all large solities to sell direct to consumers. This was had developed as a result of the contention which has been going on between manufacturers and jobbers for some time.

time.

Jobbers have been holding back their orders, and manufacturers have been forced to hold their stock or sell at prices below that agreed upon.

Four Men Killed.

WINNIPEG, Man., March 20.—Word has just been received of a terrible explosion at the gold mines of Rossland in the remote northwest country. As a result, four are dead and two are as seriously hurt that they will probably discheding thawed out in a tunnel. The dead are: Thomas Eigenon, married; Mike Ravigan, single, Jos. Dolan, single, and Daniel Lynch, single.

The injured are: Ed. Shanahan, single, not expected to live; Mike Broeks, single.

Compulsory Bible Reading. Compulsory Hible Iceaumy.
CHICAGO, March 20.—The Womans'
Educational Union has adopted a memorisal, which will be presented to the
board of education, asking for the compulsery reading of bible lessons in the
public schools. A copy of the memorial
will also be sent to every church and
religious organization in the city for
signatures.

Presbyterian Missions Raided.

Presbyterian Missions Raided.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 20.—The steamship Peru brings news from China that the Presbyterian mission, 139 miles southeast of Shanghal, was raided by a band of robbers on February 7. Rev. Rufus H. Bent was shot in the thigh and seriously cut in the head. The robbers secured \$300 from the mission safe, and departed unmolested.

Like Homer

BALTIMORE, Md., March 20.—Prof. Nicholas Crouch, the aged author of "Kathleen Mayourneen," is suffering from an attack of heart trouble, aggravated by poverty and want, and it is thought his end is near at hand.

Steamship Arrivals.

NAPLES, 6 a. m.—Steamer Kalser Wilhelm II, N. Y. LIVERPOOL—Steamer Lucania, N. LONDON-Steamer Mississippi, N. Y.

Weather Forecast for To-day.
For West Virginia, Western Pennania and Ohlo, fair and warmer; we coming southerly.
TEMPERATURE VESTERDAY as furnished by C Schnepf, druggist, cor-ner Market and Fourteenth streets:

7 a. m. 265 p. m. 9 a. m. 27 7 p. m. 20 Weather-Fulr.